FROM THE CINCINNATI GAZETTE.

THE PRESIDENT'S LAST USURPATIONS. If the President of the United States honestly believed that he possessed the power to enact laws under the name of or ders to regulate imports into Mexico, to establish custom houses there, and to disburse the money so exacted, he would have plainly and simply ordered the same through his proper subordinates. But conscience makes cowards of us all, and so with him in this case; for he sets about the thing in such a way that he can receive no credit for sincerity of purpose or for an honest compliance with the law. He begins with letters addressed to his Secretary of the Treasury and his Secre tary of the Navy, very much like messages to a legislative body, and his Departments, thus evoked, duly enact their laws and orders for Mexico, accompanied with replies, by way of argument and experiment, clearly for the use of the Presi dent's party presses.

We concede to the President the possession of remarkable courage, if hardihood may deserve that elevated name; for he has asserted in these messages, for the third time, that Mexico is the author of the present war. If he gets no one else to believe this, he may at least succeed in working his own credulity into a comfortable hallucination on the point. Minillustrations of the same trait are given in the manifests for the opinion of all intelligement, n n, now and hereafter, in the frequent exhibitant of a purpose to conduct this war as a kind of Persidential perquisite.

The store of our columns has prevented the publication of all the departmental manifestoes coupled with Mr. Walker's Mexican tariff, and we will only advert to some of the topics whatever race or climate. treated of in them. The letter of Mr. Walker is remarkable for the incidental evidence it unconsciously gives of the Cabinet ex. pectations as to the duration of the war. The ostensible object of thus levying a contribution, as it is called, is to aid in defraying the expenses of the war. The Secretary says that, in order to realize the largest amount of revenue from this system, "it would be necessary that our army and navy through the interior for the free transit of imports and exports, and especially that the interior passage through the be guessed from the general narrative. Our very the benefit of our commerce and that of all the world." This terest, we have expressed; all that remains, then, a philanthropic regard to the commerce of other nations, which may be now set down as one of the additional objects, i not a cause, of the war not previously made known.

The Secretary goes on to depict the scope of his measu and a leading object is the introduction, duty free, of quick silver, and of machinery for working the mines of precioumetals! So then that branch of business is to be reforme and constitutionally placed in a more flourishing condition by the incidental protection thus afforded. It seems that mining would require some time at least to yield any considerable benefits, and a short war was not at all in the contemplation of the Cabinet, nor a speedy evacuation of the country. Clearly not, for the Secretary expects his exche quer to be so amply recruited from the exports of metals, and the "freest scope to mining," that it will not only "arres the expensive and ruinous drain of specie to Mexico," bu will cause it to reflow into our country to the "amount o nine millions a year, its rate in 1835," before we began to steal Texas, which it is well to remember cut off that supply, and in part contributed to the suspension of specie pay

A last and crowning reason for the "contribution" is, the it "is not just that Mexico, by her obstinate persistence i this contest, should compel us to overthrow our financial policy." This means that it might cause a repeal of the Walplatform of protection-a thing of course too horrible for Southern free-trade patriotism to think of. It is quite clear that this idea of an early peace was not present to Mr. Walker's mind; and from the great importance he attaches to this Mexican revenue, which he believes "will be very large," and highly important "to sustain the credit of the Government," and "to save the country from such ruinous sacrifices as occurred during the last year, including the inevitable legacy to posterity of a large debt and enormous

This attempt of the President to seize upon the commercia imposts of Mexico, under the name of contributions, and by virtue of the powers vested in him as commander in-chief of the army, is a clear usurpation of power; and if it can be exercised at all, can be done by the sovereign power only, which is the enactment of a law by Congress.

In the first place, it is a mistake to call these imposts contributions. One of the conceded rights of a belligerent is that of booty, which is the right of seizing all moveable property for the use of the conqueror, or perhaps of abandoning it to the use of his troops. Instead of the custom of pillaging a country, another and more humane mode has been substituted by the laws of war, which is that of contributions. This is a demand of a sum of money from a conquered town or the country is preserved."- Vattel, book 3, sec. 165. The Commander-in-Chief in Mexico is the person to issue the or-

2d. The collection of duties on imposts, and keeping a cu tom-house, is not a military duty, and military officers cannot be lawfully required to perform it. None else can be required to perform this duty, for no law permits it, unless perchance it be this "Order in Council."

3d. The pretended contributions directed by the President are not paid by the enemy's subjects, as a means to support for a privilege of trade: and one of the avowed objects is not to support the army merely, but to support the credit of

4th. If the President may exercise this power, what are the consequences? He has inveigled Congress into a legislafrom the gunwale; and no sooner is a halt made than the
men are in the water to ferry us to dry ground on their backs.

The passengers to step assiste our table of table on the inspired volume knew as little as it knew of the traditions
of Catholicism which they delighted to revile, the earlier mistive recognition of the war, and has obtained a grant of troops to serve during the war. The duration of that war depends on his pleasure; for he alone can negotiate a peace; and even his pleasure; for he alone can negotiate a peace; and even heaviest customer in the party, considerably exceeding, as has the refusal of supplies of money will do no good, for the Secretary of the Treasury has devised a tariff for Mexican ports of two pieces of baggage. home. If the Secretary's expectation shall be verified, the celebrated image of Memnon was made: President will have thus found means of maintaining this war during his sovereign will and pleasure. He can hold, law or no law, as is claimed, the conquered provinces, and, ashe has he can be a six of the conquered provinces, and the conquered provinces, and the conquered provinces. The cerebrated image of Membro was made:

"We direct mage o done before, can appoint governors for them, and himself clothe them with authority to make laws, levy taxes, duties, and imposts, work the mines of precious metals, and replenish waters are closely studded with islands, varying from ten feet his coffers to any extent, by encouraging commerce with all in diameter to many miles in length. Though the whole of the world. No matter what the people's will may be, whether Mexico shall be a part of our possessions with a Wilmot the Manitoulin Islands. These more promising districts are proviso or without it, that country will have become a Presidential apparage, and the old Spanish Viceroy of Mexico will As a piece of fatalism quite on a level with the be revived by the King of these United States, under some meek republican name. Pay and provant will be at the President's disposal, ever growing with the increase of his military provinces, and Dugald Dalgettys will never be wanting tary provinces, and Dugald Dalgettys will never be wanting to through his camps or to do his bidding, even if that bidding should be to march back in phalars, and to cast their votes should be to march back in phalars, and to cast their votes for a "Quadrennial Monarch," in some closely contested and doubtful State. From the facility with which he can procure Congressmen to vote both ways on river and harbor bills, to "support the President," he will never lack followers to cry. tary provinces, and Dugald Dalgettys will never be wanting as an excellent case of "manifest destiny:"

TAYLOR CANDLES .- A dealer in Philadelphia advertises an

NOTES ON NEW BOOKS.

"An Overland Journey round the World during the years 1841 and 1842, by Sir George Simpson, Governor-in-chief of the Hudson's Bay Company's territories. Philadelphia. Lea & Blanchard: 1847." Svo; two parts in 1 vol; pp. 273 and 230.

A surprising travel, accomplished as none but a man trained in the indefatigable school of the Canadian trapper and voyageur could well have ac-complished, and told with an unaffectedness and a high practical intelligence that make the narrative as instructive as the scenes and incidents make it interesting. With the adventurous spirit of a Ledyard or a Captain Cochrane, at least equal powers of personal endurance, an energy seemingly boundless, advantages of position and resource and (we are persuaded) a practical ability which they did not possess, Sir George-the child, we believe, of hardy enterprise and strong sagacity-has accomplished, in the short space of nineteen months, much more than it made poor Ledyard famous only to have designed; he has passed around the globe by probably its most difficult track; that is, through nearly the whole length of the Hudson Bay territories west, to the northern branches of the Oregon and down to its mouth; thence along the west coast up to Russian America; then downwards to San Francisco and the Californian Monterey; afterwards to the Sandwich Islands; from these, once nore to Russian America; and thence through Siberia and Russia back to his starting-place, London.

The book is written without the slightest literary pretension, and even with a decided disregard of the nicer conventionalisms of authorship, as they may be called. A critical purity of expression he seems not to study, and what is usually considered fine writing to disdain. In short, the merits of style about the work are merely those of a general simplicity, sense, and animation; looking as if the man wrote well, not because he had ever studied to write. but by dint of being a person of vigorous capacity, strong character, close observation, and most diversified acquaintance with the featherless biped, of

We have explained the scope of the journey and we need scarcely add that its objects appear to have been any thing but the honor of book-making or the glory of locomotion. We presume that, i there is a position in the world that would leave a man, at all fit for it, no time nor inclination for what may be styled fancy travelling, it is just that which should seize every important fort and place upon the Gulf of Gov. Simpson occupies. This enormous trip had, Mexico, or California, or the Pacific, and open the way of course, at every point, important objects and high interests in view, although these cannot often Mexican isthmus should be secured from ocean to ocean for favorable judgment of the book, its value and its incontemplates a pretty extensive business certainly, and shows is to select from it such passages as will best justify our opinion by giving pleasure to our readers.

To give a clearer notion of the life of those gaged in the service and expeditions of the great fur companies of our continent, Sir George details the labors of one day, in his passage from the Great Lakes and the Ottawa (that of Moore's Canadian Boat Song, we believe) towards Lake Winnipeg

"Before bidding good-by to our old friend the Ottawa, let me here offer a description of a day's march, as a general speci men of the whole journey. To begin with the most impor tant part of our proceedings, the business of encamping for our brief night, we selected, about sundown, some dry and tolerably clear spot; and, immediately on landing, the sound of the axe would be ringing through the wood, as the mer were felling whole trees for our fires, and preparing, if neces sary, a space for our tents. In less than ten minutes ou three lodges would be pitched, each with such a blaze in fron three lodges would be pitched, each with such a blaze in front as virtually imparted a new sense of enjoyment to all the young campaigners, while through the crackling flames might be seen the requisite number of pots and kettles for our supper. Our beds were next laid, consisting of an oil-cloth spread on the bare earth, with three blankets and a pillow, and, when occasion demanded, with cloaks and great-coats at discretion; and whether the wind howled or the rain poured, our pavilions of canvass formed a safe barrier against the

ther. While part of our crews, comprising all the landsmen were doing duty as stokers, and cooks, and architects, and chambermaids, the more experienced voyageurs, after unloading the canoes, had drawn them on the beach with their botker turiff of 1846, an actual retrogression on to the old Whig toms upwards, to inspect, and, if needful, to renovate the stitching, and the gumming; and as the little vessels were made to incline on one side to windward, each with a roaring fire to leeward, the crews, every man in his own single blanket, managed to set wind, and rain, and cold at defiance almost as effectually as ourselves. Weather permitting, ou slumbers would be broken by one in the morning by the cry of 'Leve! leve! leve!' In five minutes, wo to the inmate that were slow in dressing, the tents were tumbling about ou ears; and within half an hour the camp would be raised, the

> the equipage, laying and removing the cloth, boiling and fry-ing, eating and drinking; and, while the preliminaries were arranging, the hardier among us would wash and shave, each person carrying soap and towel in his pocket, and finding a mirror in the same sandy or rocky basin that held the water. About two in the afternoon we usually put ashore for dinner; and as this meal needed no fire, or at least got none, it was not allowed to occupy more than twenty minutes or half an hour. Such was the routine of our journey, the day, gene rally speaking, being divided into six hours of rest and eigh-teen of labor. This almost incredible toil the voyageurs bore without a murmur, and almost invariably with such an hilarity

of spirit as few other men could sustain for a single forenoon.

** But the quality of the work, even more decidedly than the quantity, requires operatives of irou mould. In smooth water the paddle is plied with twice the rapidity of the oar, taxing both arms and lungs to the utmost extent; amid shaldistrict, "and the enemy's subjects, by consenting to pay the sum demanded, have their property secured from pillage, and his drier half in his seat, laughingly shakes the heaviest of the wet from his legs over the gunwale before he again gives them an inside berth; in rapids, the towing line has to be hauled ders for contributions, if any are made, and the President can only give him general rules of conducting the war. are substituted, and occasionally also the bushes on the shore. Again, on the portages, where the breaks are of all imaginable kinds and degrees of badness, the canoes and their cargoes are never carried across in less than two or three trips, the little vessels alone monopolizing, on the first turn, the more expert half of their respective crews. Of the baggage, each man has to carry at least two pieces, estimated at a hundred and eighty pounds avoirdupois, which he suspends in slings of leather placed across the forehead, so that he has his the army, but are levies made upon all people and all nations hands free to clear the way among the branches of the standing trees, and over the prostrate trunks. But, in addition to the separate labors of the land and the water, the poor fellows have to endure a combination of both sorts of hardship at least new taboo was invented by the missionaries, and that, too, on three or four times every day. The canoes can seldom approach near enough to enable the passengers to step ashe

which he thinks will not only support the army, but afford Lake Huron, it seems, possesses, in one of its the means of maintaining the credit of the Government at islands, a musical stone, like that out of which the

As a piece of fatalism quite on a level with the

"support the President," he will never lack followers to cry, God save the President, the Conqueror of Mexico!

"support the President," he will never lack followers to cry, the spring had just reached that critical point when there was with mere utility, the natives, after all the labor of a cultivation and irrigation, often contrive to render the patches in the Governor and his friends. to weigh the respective chances of drowning and starving, all question ornamental. In the neighborhood of Honolulu, the speakers opposed the contemplated move, till an old man where the kalo is grown to a great extent, the patches are sur-

"Many, many summers ago, a large party of Assiniboines, pouncing on a small band of Crees in the neighborhood of this knoll, nearly destroyed them. Among the victors was the former wife of one of the vanquished, who, in a previous foray, had been carried off by her present husband from her ancient lord and master. Whether it was that her new friend was younger than her old one, or that she was conscious of having been a willing accomplice in the elopement, the lady, rushing into the thickest of the fight, directed every effort against the life of her first lover. In spite, however, of the faithless amazon's special attentions, the Wolverine (for such was his name) effected his escape from the field of carnage, was his name) effected his escape from the field of carnage, while the conquerors were gloating over the scalps of his brethren in arms. Creeping stealthily along for the whole day, under cover of the woods, he concealed himself at nightfall in a hole on the top of the rising ground in question. But though he had thus eluded the vigilance of his national enemies, yet there was one who, under the influence of personal hatred, had never lost sight or scent of his trail; and no scener had be suite exhausted by hungar and fattered. sound eleep, than the unswerving and untiring bloodhound sent an arrow into his brain with a triumphant yell. Before the morning dawned, the virago proudly presented to her As-sinibolne husband the bleeding scalp of his unfortunate rival and the scene of her desperate exploit was thenceforward known as the Butte à Carcajar, or the Wolverine Knoll. In proof of the truth of the story, the Indians assert that the ghosts of the murderess and her victim are often to be seen, from a considerable distance, struggling together on the very summit of the height.'

We have, at page 58, another very striking story of the desolation which Indian wars inflict, often on both sides:

"About twenty years ago, a large encampment of Gros Ventres and Blackfeet had been formed in this neighborhood for the purpose of hunting during the summer. Growing tired, however, of so peaceful and ignoble an occupation, the younger warriors of the allied tribes determined to make an incursion into the territories of the Assiniboines. Having gone through all the requisite enchantments, they left behind them only the old men with the women and children. After a successful campaign they turned their steps homeward in triumph, loaded with scalps and other spoils; and on reach-ing the top of the ridge that overlooked the camp of the in-firm and defenceless of their band, they notified their approach in the proudly swelling tones of their song of victory. Every lodge, however, was as still and silent as the grave; and at ength, singing more loudly as they advanced, in order to conceal their emotions, they found the full tale of the mangled corpses of their parents and sisters, of their wives and chilheir revenge. Such is a true picture of savage warfare, and perhaps too often of civilized warfare also; calamity to both sides, and advantage to neither. On beholding the dismal conquerors cast away their spoils, arms, and clothes; and then, putting on robes of leather and smear-ing their heads with mud, they betook themselves to the hills for three days and nights, to howl, and mourn, and cut ther lesh. This mode of expressing grief bears a very close reemblance to the corresponding custom among the Jews dmost every particular.

The following instance of the benefits lent by edacating an Indian, and then replacing him amidst his savage tribe, is certainly not very encouraging:

"We next crossed the river to a camp of about the san size on the other side, where the men were lounging and the women laboring pretty much in the same way as those that we had just left. In one tent a sight presented itself which was equally novel and unnatural. Surrounded by a crowd of spectators, a party of fellows were playing at cards, ob-tained in the Snake country from some American trappers; and a more melaucholy exemplification of the influence of civilization on barbarism could hardly be imagined than the apparently scientific eagerness with which these naked and hungry savages thumbed and turned the black and greasy pasteboard. Though the men who sold the cards might have taught the use of them, yet I could not help tracing the vretched exhibition to a more remote source—a source with which I was myself in some measure connected. In this same hell of the wilderness I found Spokan Garry, one of the lads already mentioned as having been sent to Red river for their education; and there was little reason to doubt that, with his superior knowledge, he was the master-spirit, if no the prime-mover of the scene. On his return to his country-men, he had, for a time, endeavored to teach them to read and write; but he had gradually abandoned the attempt, assigning as his reason, or his pretext, that the others 'jawed him so about it.' He forthwith relapsed into his original barbarism, taking to himself as many wives as he could get, and then, becoming a gambler, he lost both all that he had of his own and all that he could beg or borrow from others. He was evidently ashamed of his proceedings; for he would not come out of the tent to shake hands even with an old friend."

We can give no further passages of what relates to our own terra firma; but must pass to the acevitable legacy to posterity of a large debt and enormous song. About eight o'clock a convenient place would be selectiful, and very agreeable. Among other the sandwich islands, which is long, skill-taxation," he will, perhaps, not deem a cessation of war as ed for breakfast, about three-quarters of an hour being allotted have at pn 253.4.5.6 a very placeant history of have, at pp. 253-4-5-6, a very pleasant history of the food, laws of the table, and special gastronomic delights of the Hawaiian:

"Under the old heathenism of the islands, the law of eatwere abolished, chiefly through the instrumentality, as might have been expected, of a female chief. Kaahumanu, the dian or co-regent of Liho Liho, gave the young king no peace till he annulled the religion of his fathers by publicly

eating with his queens; the ricketty machines of the national idolatry falling to pieces on the removal of a single peg.

"Practically, however, the common people did not find that food was free; for, though superstition was no longer the pretext, yet they were still stinted and starved as before by grounds almost as absurd and untenable as those on which the old taboo had rested. Laying down religious rules, of which trines were, of course, set at nought by the foreign residents. But the police, who were not allowed, like the cooks and scullions, to enjoy a day of rest, were sometimes too vigilant for the white law-breakers; and, on one occasion, the British Consul found, on his return from church, that the enemy had seized and confiscated every thing that was guilty of being hot in his kitchen. Still public opinion and common sense tri-umphed at last in favor of folks of every color.

The principal food of the lower class of the population, and in fact the favorite food of all classes, is poi, which de serves especial notice, as exacting from the natives, in happer paration, a degree of labor, attention, and diligence which would alone entitle them to be reckoned as industrious. It is we soon forgot that we were sipping our coffee in a country which is deemed uncivilized, and among individuals who are serves especial notice, as exacting from the natives, in its prelentum,) a water plant cultivated to a great extent through-The root in question much resembles the beet, excepting that it is not red, but brown. It is reared in evening's entertainment, such as could at all mar the effect, small enclosures, which, with great care and labor, are emerged in excepting that Kanaina frequently inquired, with much solicibeet, excepting that it is not red, but brown. It is reared in article which he calls "Taylor Candles," for illuminations, that the Great Spirit gave one of our squaws a child yester-which are warranted "not to run."

of considerable influence thus spoke: "You know, my friends, rounded by a low wall, which is lined with various shrubs the Great Spirit gave one of our squaws a child yester-which are warranted "not to run."

of considerable influence thus spoke: "You know, my friends, rounded by a low wall, which is lined with various shrubs the Great Spirit gave one of our squaws a child yester-which are warranted "not to run."

day. Now, he cannot have sent it into the world to take it into the w

away again directly, and I would, therefore, recommend our carrying the child with us and keeping close to it as the assurance of our safety.' In full reliance upon this reasoning, nearly the whole band immediately committed themselves to the treacherous ice, and they all perished miserably to the number of eight and twenty."

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As they approach Fort Ellice they As they approach Fort Ellice they pass an insular ted hill, in the wide prairie, of which the following singular domestic legend is related. It leaves entirely in eclipse the fidelity of the widow of Ephesus to her first lord:

"Many, many summers ago, a large party of Assiniboines, of the raw material. After being cooked in the way just of the raw material. After being cooked in the way just of the raw material. After being cooked in the way just of the raw material. After being cooked in the way just of the raw material the root is heaten into a paste with such an expension. described, the root is beaten into a paste with such an expen diture of labor that the task is always assigned to the men This paste, which is of a bluish color, is invariably put aside to ferment. When it has become sour, it is then fit for use and then to see the natives eat it, or to hear them speak of it, one cannot but conclude that, in their estimation, it is the greatest luxury in the world. The passion for poi pervades all classes, from the king downwards; and the chiefs make no secret of the fact, that, after dining with foreigners on the collected dainties of both hemispheres, they take a little por at home, by way, as they express it, of filling up the corners. Nor is the taste for this delicacy altogether peculiar to the native. Though white papas and mammas rather frown upon it as something naughty and barbarous, yet white masters and misses are generally wayward enough to exhibit an extraordinary love for the forbidden fruit wh

in their way. "At regular meals, however, poi is never esten alone, least when the party interested can afford any addition. Happy as an emperor is he who can flank his gourd of poi with a bone of pork. Squatting himself between the two candidates for his favor with as much glee as if the whole of the animal and vegetable kingdoms were his private property, he seizes the bone with one hand and makes ready the other for an attack on the gourd. With a dexterity which ought to put civilization, with all its clumsy equipage of knives and spoons, to the blush, our enviable friend bites off the smallest possible flavor of the pork, and then, plunging two fingers into the poi, juggles, as it were, into his mouth, by means of a knowing jerk of the wrist, as much sour paste as would make three or four spoonfuls even for the hungriest European. Another bite and another gulp; and 'again, again, again, and the havock does not slack' till the performer is constrained by dire havock does not slack' till the performer is constrained by dire necessity to desist for want of room, and to resign himself, like the boa constrictor after dining on a bullock, into the arms

"But poi and pork are not the only food of the natives Of vegetables and fruits, there are yams, sweet potatoes, sugarane, cocoa nuts, bananas, &c. Of these the more palatable are devoured in great quantities by those who can get then tween meals, and appear, in fact, to go for nothing in the grand business of cramming. Then, of the creatures of the deep, there are the turtle, the dolphin, the flying fish, the mullet, the rock cod, the bonetta, the snapper, the cray fish, the pearl oyster, the shark, &c. These the natives prefer in raw state, on the ground that they lose their flavor in cooking considering it as the richest possible treat, when on their aquat excursions, to haul a fish from the water and literally eat to death; but, as to ourselves, we profited to the utmost by McIntyre's culinary talents, feasting almost constantly on as much turtle as would have made a holyday for the whole court of aldermen. Like the cultivation and preparation of the kalo, the procuring of an adequate supply of fish has tended to the procuring of an adequate supply of hish has tended to train the people to habits of industry, the smaller kinds being kept near the villages in ponds constructed and protected with great diligence and ingenuity. Like the kalo patches, these artificial enclosures are small, being separated from each other by embankments, and supplied with water from a running stream. Towards Waikiki the road winds for nearly a mile among the remains of fish ponds now neglected and dilapidated; but though there abandoned, yet such works are still maintained at Honolulu, regularly furnishing its market with a market with a supplied with water from a running in loose folds over his gaunt bones, while the latter.

As further examples of the progress of the Sandhimself invited by the Governor of Honolulu, Kekuanaoa :

respectable foreigners in this matter. In proof of their ad-vance in material civilization, let me contrast an instance of royal gastronomy, recorded by the Rev. Mr. Stewart twenty ears ago, with an evening in my own banqueting experience spent at Governor Kekuanaoa's.

nce spent at Governor Kekuanaoa's.

"Having visited Liho Liho along with Mrs. Stewart, the purnalist thus proceeds: 'Pauahi, the only one of the queens yournaist thus proceeds: Fanani, the only one of the queens who had accompanied him from Oahu, was seated, a la Turc, on the ground, with a large wooden tray in her lap. Upon this a monstrous cuttle fish had just been placed, fresh from the sea and in all its life and vigor. The queen had taken it up with both hands and brought its body to her mouth, and, by a single application of her teeth, the b ack juices and blood, with which it was filled, gushed over her face and neck, white the long sucking arms of the fish, in the convulsive paroxysm of the operation, were twisting and writhing about her like the snaky hairs of a Medusa. Occupied as both hands nod. It was the first time either of us had ever seen her macanoes laden, and the paddles keeping time to some merry old count of the Sandwich Islands, which is long, skiljesty; and we soon took our departure, leaving her, as we song. About eight o'clock a convenient place would be selectful, and very agreeable. Among other things, we found her, in the full enjoyment of the luxurious luncheon.' Governor in his Hall of Justice, an apartment large enough for the church of a considerable parish, being sixty feet long thirty broad, and about thirty-five or forty feet high to th ridge-pole of the roof. We there found assembled to meet u onder the old heathenism of the islands, the law of eating was a most complex and important affair. To say nothing of occasional and temporary prohibitions, it reserved the best of every thing for the chiefs, as distinguished from the people, and for the males, as distinguished from the females; and it moreover extended the privileges of its favorites to the very places where they are. Of the law in question every beauty. He is son of Haumualii, the last king of Kauai, violation was a capital crime. It was death for a commoner to drink awa, or for a woman to taste a cocon aut; it was death for a serf to intrude on the banquet of his lord, or for a Liho. Kealiiahonui and his father, after the loss of their do wife to enter her husband's dining room. A system which thus proscribed females, in a country where they were as Queen Dowaget Kashumanu, already mentioned as co-regent competent as males to be chiefs in their own right, could not long withstand the light of civilization. Accordingly, soon after the discovery, the taboos in question began to be relaxed and slighted; families gradually presumed to take their meals together; and women plucked up courage to nibble at cocoa by the present co-regent, a sister of the king; but it was band of the present co-regent, a sister of the king; but it was nuts Still the law remained in force; for Kamehameha could not think of deserting, in his old age, the gods who had for he was said to have come to Honolulu to stand his trial crowned his youth with victory; and so late as 1819, the last year of his reign, a woman was actually put to death for invading the sanctity of her husband's eating-house. In the puny, there were not wanting charitable souls who asserte very first year, however, after his death, the taboos on eating that his royal consort did not much regret the painful necessity of shaking off a partner whose bulk and weight did so little have been expected, of a female chief. Kaahumanu, the conqueror's favorite wife, having been left as a kind of guar merely making a vacancy for the relict of Kinau, her sister,

and her predecessor in the co regency, Old Kekuanaoa himself.
"The chiefs were all handsomely attired in the Windsor uniform, their clothes fitting to a hair's breadth: so particular, indeed, are the aristocracy in this respect, that they have imported a tailor from England for their own exclusive benefit. Supper being announced, the chiefs, each taking one or two of our party by the arm, conducted us across an open area to another apartment of considerable size, built in the European fashion, and handsomely furnished with tables, buffets, chairs, sofas, &c., the whole, or nearly the whole, being of native wood and native workmanship. The main table would have done no discredit to a London mansion, covered, as it was, with glass and plate and lighted with elegant lamp The fare was very tempting. It consisted of fruits of all kinds, sweetmeats, pastry, Chinese preserves, &c., with excellent tea and coffee, the latter, which had been grown in Woahoo by the governor himself, being fully equal to Mocha. Our plates, by-the-by, had been marked with our names; and we had been told to take our seats accordingly, his Excellency sitting at one side among his guests. In fact, the whole proceedings blended the most punctilio ous regard to etiquette with the cordiality of natural politeness, beating, out and out and over again, all that we had seen in California in every respect, in room, in furniture, in equipage, in viands, in cookery, attendance, and in dress. Nor were our native companion themselves so decidedly inferior as civilized vanity might fancy The chiefs, especially our host, were men of excellent as

classed with savages.
"There were but few incongruities in the course of the

"Nor was this our only specimen of the amelioration of

away again directly, and I would, therefore, recommend our tion, while the broad arrow-headed leaves of the kalo are in their order was wont to indulge, as also the peculiar style of conversation to which such habits generally led. Formerly

they value above all other personal possessions—because making them all (wealth, health, &c.) available-their teeth. What a country it will be for dentists, when it shall grow rich enough to stand " Another remarkable custom among the Hawaiians, which,

owever, is not likely, I take it, to last long in these more enlightened times, is their mode, evidently Asiatic in its origin, of expressing grief for the death of a superior. The mode in question is to knock out with a mallet as many front teeth as the rank of the deceased may demand, or perhaps the mourner's remaining stock may warrant. To this most oppressive poll-tax chiefs and commoners are all alike subject; and accordingly most of the chiefs of our acquaintances, including our friend Kekuanaoa herself, bore in their mouths negative marks of having more or less extensively paid the penalty of older chiefs, having been intended to commemorate the death of Kamehameha. In the good old days of polygamy, the royal guardsmen had a hard time of it in this deaths of queens, and princes, and princesses were so com-mon as soon to disqualify the poor fellows for mourning any more, and to send them forth, as no longer fit for service, toothless into the world. Some time ago we had one of these mutilated veterans on the Columbia, who, as if the honor fully atoned to him for the loss, used to boast of having sacrificed his teeth in the service of so renowned a conqueror as Kamehameha the Great. Sometimes, though not so often, very loyal people knocked out their eyes as well as their teeth.

This part of the business, however, was occasionally managed in such a way as to compound matters between the mourner and the deceased on terms highly advantageous to the former.

Kelvinsky or William Pitt for interest exclaimed on the death of his wife that he had lost an eye, and was thenceforward distinguished as Once Blind; while, on the death of Kamehameha, this Hawaiian Ulysses, having discarded his other eye by means of a similar fiction, became *Twice Blind* for the rest of his life."

As, however, our readers may, from some of the preceding extracts, have contracted an appetite, we will conclude, by way of tidbit, with the following account of a sort of athletic combat of eating in

"In one highly important particular the Yakuti may safely hallenge all the rest of the world. They are the best eaters on the face of the earth. Having heard a great deal more on this subject than I could bring myself to believe, I resolved to on the face of the earth. Having heard a great deal more on this subject than I could bring myself to believe, I resolved to test the thing by the evidence of my own senses. Having procured a couple of fellows, who had a tolerable reputation in this way, from a village about twenty versts distant, I had a dinner prepared for them of two poods of beef boiled and one pood of butter melted, being thirty-six pounds avoirdupois of the former, and eighteen of the latter for each of the two. Of the solids the performers had their respective shares placed maintained at Honolulu, regularly furnishing its market with hanging in loose folds over his gaunt bones, while the latter, fresh-water mullet. In addition to vegetables, fruits, and fish, there are goats' flesh, dog, hog, poultry, and beef—the beef of Kauai, according to Sir Edward Belcher, being supeness of disposition. At starting the young fellow shot ahead, ness of disposition. At starting the young fellow shot ahead, rior to any thing of the kind that he had seen out of England."

Solve the gishly making his wrinkles flap again upon him, said As further examples of the progress of the Sandwichers (perhaps the name has been not, without its influence over the national character) in the art of dining, lunching, and all that, he first gives an extract from a former description of their manners, and then relates an entertainment to which he was himself invited by the Governor of Honolulu, Kelling, and the same of the ing from their heads, and their stomachs projecting like a brace of kettle-drums. What were the gentlemen to do with juestion might have been easily answered; for the butter apparently in its purity, was making an outlet of every pore but, as the solids could not escape so glibly from the premises, the problem of stowing away eighteen pounds of beef in a vessel already full to overflowing, puzzled all my knowledge, such as it was, of practical mathematics. Feeling that, whatever might be the case with my guests, I had myself had quite nough of the feast, I left our enough of the least, I left our Cossack and McIntyre to see
that there should be no foul play in getting rid of the meat
and drink; and, on returning about two hours afterwards, I
was assured by my deputies and others that all was right,
while the gluttons themselves tacitly confirmed the testimony by wallowing prostrate on the earth, relieving me, at the same time, from all sense of wrong in the matter by thanking m for my liberality, and kissing the ground reverentially for my After such surfeits, the victors remain for three or fou days in a state of stupor, neither eating nor drinking; and meanwhile they are rolled about, somewhat after the manner of the tumee tumee of the Sandwich Islands, with a view to

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED AT VERA CRUZ.

The following are the names, as officially reported, of the killed, wounded, and missing of the United States Army, during the nvestment and siege of Vera Cruz, commencing the 9th and ending the 25th of March, 1847 :

KILLED. First Brigade of Regulars .- Capt. J. R. Vinton, 3d artilery; privates John Hafner and Nicholas Burns. One marine, name not ascertained.

Second Brigade of Regulars.—Capt. William Alburtis, 2d nfantry; private Timothy Cunningham; sergeant William R. Col. Harney's Command.—Corporal James H. Nicholson

private Henry Hopkins.

General Patterson's Volunteers.—Privates John Miller and Gothlib Reip, both of the 1st Pennsylvania regiment. WOUNDED. Col. Harney's Command .- Second Lieut. Lewis Neill,

adjutant 2d dragoons, severely. Privates: Joseph Marshall, severely; Edwin A. Jones, severely; W. T. Gillespie, Lewis Geisel, John Smith, and Thomas Young, guide, a citizen of Geisel, John Smith, and Thomas Young, guide, a citizen of Texas, all slightly.

First Brigade of Regulars.—Privates: Wheeler B. Hunt, slightly; Emile Voiturat, slightly: Adolph Meihle, severely: John Golden, slightly; Wm. Henderson, slightly; Ernest Krimpe, slightly; Owen Boate, slightly; William Carthage, slightly; Joseph S. Hayden, slightly; Archibald McFadgen, slightly; Martin Dignum, slightly; sergeant James Foster, slightly. Privates: S. D. Shurtzenback, slightly; Edward Flemming, slightly.

slightly. Privates: S. D. Shurtzenback, slightly; Edward Flemming, slightly.

Second Brigade of Regulars.—Sergeants: W. B. Lane, severely; Edmund Harris, severely. Privates: John Teluna, severely; Frederick Warsea, slightly; Henry Neal, slightly; Thomas Waller, severely. Musician John Rema, severely. Private James Stephen, badly. Corporal——Spencer. First Lieut. D. Davidson, slightly.

Gen. Patterson's Volunteers.—Lieut. Colonel J. O. Dickinson, badly. Privates:——Ballard: M. Fox. slightly:

nson, badly. Privates : - Ballard ; M. Fox, slightly Coker slightly: Phillips, slightly:
Hickey, slightly. Quartermaster Sergeant B. F. McDonald, severely. Sergeant Joseph King, severely. Privates: Thos. Scott, slightly ; John G. Ewbank, slightly ; Henry Lanbeck severely. Sergeant John Henson, slightly. Privates: Ovid C. Burdin, slightly; Wm. Yandenbeek, slightly; Andrew Krumer, slightly: Theodore Thiess, slightly: James Stevens, slightly: — Fay, slightly: Wm. R. Ales: Daniel Vann: Green Woodly; Hugh Gavin: John Hubbard, slightly. Sergeant R. Williamson, slightly. Private David Harkins.

IMMIGRATION FROM EUROPE.—The New York Tribune as taken the pains to ascertain from the official do the total immigration into this country, thus far, for the present year, and the result is as follows:

From January 1, 1847, to April 4

Of this number 17,666 have arrived since the first day of April. As the season of the year is now approaching when the arrival of passengers in ordinary seasons greatly increases over the winter months, it is fair to calculate on 150,000 or 160,000 as the total number for the year 1847.

The Elmira Republican says: "The lumber which will be

A PARIS LETTER

FROM THE NEW YORK COURIER AND ENQUIRER.

Extract of a private letter, dated

PARIS, APRIL 1, 1847. I saw the King vesterday setting out on a ride in the new royal coach, with eight horses, new liveries, and a glittering scort of cavalry; his countenance bright, his health to all appearance sound. Within the week past I have seen all the members of the Royal family now in the capital : the Queen alone has a face of care; the Duchess of Montpensier is handsome in the Spanish style-keen laughing eye, a general exterior of vivacity and enjoyment, her toilette admirable O'Connell has left the Rue de Rivoli for Italy. He passed three days here. A consultation of British and French physicians pronounced that no organic disease is to be discovered : yet he is a wreck; he labors under the profoundest depression of spirits-the worst heaviness of soul; he has not wasted in body, but he moves as if exceedingly feeble; his eyes are glazed, his accents difficult and broken. This account of him comes to me from a gentleman who passed hours with him each day; access to him was refused to most of the persons who called to pay respects or gratify curiosity. His invectives at Dublin against the King of France and the French Republican party deprived him of a general manifestation of French favor. Few of the British comparatively made inquiry at his hotel: even the Irish gave no signs of earnestn special honor. It is proposed in the Journal des Debats that American salt

ed meats and all the breadstuffs shall be made free of duty a

year beyond the present time. Yesterday, in the Chamber of

Peers, Count Daru stated that the average grain crop of France

s not equal to her need. The well-informed journal La Presse observes: "France does not produce enough for her own subsistence; the scarcity of this year is merely a double paroxysm of an inveterate chronic malady." The Greek shipping has a rich harvest in freights from the Black Sea to Italy, France, Spain, and England. Yesterday the French Minister submitted to the Chambers a bill for an appropriation of nine millions of francs to repair the damages to roads and canals of the recent inundations of the basin of the Loire. The official report on the addition of ten thousand infantry and one hundred and ninety-one brigades of gendarmerie to the pub lic armed force in the provinces, mentions that more than eighty of the Departmental councils and most of the municipal authorities had called for it as necessary to maintain or vindicate order among the people : that is, to put down riots and prevent general insurrection. It is admitted in the report to the Deputies on the Greek loan, the payment of the interest to the French holders of the stock, that the finances of Greece are deplorably embarrassed and promise neither principal nor in terest. According to our official accounts from Algeria the conquest is assured; the Arab tribes on whom Abd-el-Kades counted desert him finally; no such resources remain to him mansion, robust and corpulent, with a bold satisfied mien, practising outward devotions, Italian and Spanish together. The assize of tread is raised for the fortnight, with the assurance that it may be lowered for the second half of the month. The price is now twelve-and-a-half cents the two pound loaf. Adulteration is nearly universal, and a worse evil than enhancement. All the journals complain of the drain of specie from France, which, however, could afford more than any other country. Hoarding, so common, is nearly an equal mischief. A new monthly journal entitled the French Abolitionist is issued. It preaches immediate work. The peti-tions on this head were rejected the day before yesterday in the Chamber of Peers. The Ministry declared that they meant to try much longer the preparatory ordinances for the French colonies. There will be more debate and less of unanimity in the Chamber of Deputies, where the Abolitionists are stronger and fiercer. The Treasury cannot spare indemnity to the slaveholders, and the Government still admits that without in-demnity emancipation will be a grievous work. It is meant, way as to escape the alternative way as to escape the alternative. The French Minister Pleni-potentiary, Bois le Comte, is making the tour of the Swiss Cantons, in order to persuade their Governments into some reasonable and peaceable understanding—an errand not likely to prove successful. We have a cold and harsh spring; in-auspicious for the crops of the year. "Venerate" and speed the plough. Europe may require all your supply more than a twelve month, perhaps a lustre. The appointment of Mr. Rush is highly acceptable to the American sojourners in Paris. We deem it unlucky for our political and financial repute that Congress did not vote some addition to the revenue from the customs. Europe does not scan motives; she judges by results alone.

Haif the session of the French Chambers has elapsed, and there has been less done than in the same period since 1830. The French and English Governments have to give so much in charity that they can remit no tax. The people can have no permanent relief, because they need extraordinar A severe visitation of Providence is the pretext or unavoidable cause. This is produced by the nature of the institutions more than by casualty. It is asserted in the Chamber of Peers, from positive knowledge, that th

The English and French Governments have so involved themselves in counter intrigues in foreign capitals that they are obliged to be perpetually on the watch against each othe and to be always intervening in foreign domestic affairs.

The prevailing doctrines in England with regard to the rights of Irish pauperism at home amount to a social revolution or agrarian subversion; the old tenure of property is abjured in and out of Parliament. The stricture fast, are very good. Constant corn riots in France—escorts of soldiery for the market—market supplies—supplies of grain—conspiracy at Arcona against the liberalism of the Pope. The Legitimists of the Chambers are now celebrating and urging the Republican doctrines of 1789. The Spanish Ministry are trying to ferret out in Madrid, for pun-ishment, the man, General Senano, whom the day before they would have made Captain General of Navarre. Quar-rels between Greece and the Porte. What can they do in their ligatures? They may indeed embarrass their masters for a short time, as children in the nursery do their mistresses for a short time, as children in the nursery do their mistresses by their feuds. The French National Guards contribute liberally for the starving poor of the cities; like the Government, they would rather feed than fight the people. The three millions of colored population in the United States are far "better off" than any three millions of peasantry in any one country of this hemisphere. The British rulers now look to the United States as the refuge of the Irish; not to look to the United States as the Governments of the continent, except the Russian, have found it necessary to probably the expertation of farinaceous substances. Miss Herhibit the exportation of farinaceous substances. Miss Her-schel, at the age of ninety seven, still delights in astronomi-cal studies. In the French Chambers there is no representa-

tion of France or the people; they are virtually deliberative and executive assemblies for the Cabinet and the King. Corn riots in Belgium, Spain, and Austria. Decline in the French cotton and woollen manufactures. England suf-

A SAILOR'S WIFE .- It is the custom of affectionate seamen, when they go on long voyages in Government ships, to leave a portion of their wages to be drawn by their wives. The paymaster here thought a while ago that a certain woman came often for the domestic share of her husband's wages, and, on an examination of the matter, he found that she was the wife of no less than five different seamen. Whose wife will she be when the ladies' hospital is established? for she has as many husbands as the woman of Sycar.

[Journal of Commerce.

SUIT FOR MALPRACTICE. -An important law case was tried in Columbiana county, at the last term, against Dr. William Robertson, of Hanover, for malpractice as a surgeon, in which the jury returned a verdict of two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars for the plaintiff. The action was for mal-treatment of a dislocation of the knee-joint, which result ed in amputation of the limb .- Mahoning (Ohio) Index.

Specie by The Ton .- We notice six coaches now in front of the Mansion House, all laden with specie, on its way from the Chicago Land Office to St. Louis. We believe the sum in the coaches amounts to nearly three hundred thousand dollars .- Ottawa (Ill.) Free Trader.

RARA AVIS.—A white pelican was shot on Burlington Beach a few days since by Mr. T. Budge. Its wings measured seven feet nine inches from tip to tip; from the point of its bill to the tail it measured four feet ten inches; the bill itself to the opening of the mouth was fourteen inches; the perpendicular beight of the bird was two feet eight inches. This is the first bird of the kind that we have ever heard of contracted for and delivered in Elmira for our lumbermen between the present time and the close of navigation will make an amount of not less than eighteen millions of feet of lumber, valued at nearly \$2,000,000."

This is the first bird of the kind that we have ever heard of being shot in North America. The white pelican is a native of Africa, and the pelicans of America, according to Buffon, are brown, so that this wanderer must have flown a long way from his native shores before he made his final descent upon ber, valued at nearly \$2,000,000."

POWDER MILL EXPLOSION—MAN KILLED.—The cylinder mill at Hobb's Powder Works, in the town of Barre, (Vt.) was blown up about four o'clock on Thursday afternoon.

About 1,200 pounds of powder exploded. One of the work-men Groven W. News at water in the side of the work-men Groven W. News are at water in the side of the work-men Groven W. News are at water in the side of the work-men Groven W. News are at water in the side of the work-men Groven W. News are at water in the side of the work-men Groven W. News are at water in the side of the work-men Groven W. News are at water in the side of the work-men Groven W. News are at water in the side of the work-men Groven W. News are at water in the side of the work-men Groven W. News are at water in the side of the work-men Groven W. News are at water in the side of the work-men Groven W. News are at water to be side of the work-men Groven W. News are at water to be side of the work-men Groven W. News are at water to be side of the work-men Groven W. News are at water to be side of the work-men Groven W. News are at water to be side of the work-men Groven W. The water than the water that this wanderer must have how a that this wanderer must have how a that this water the water than the spirit gave one of our squaws a child yestere cannot have sent it into the world to take it

